

REMARKS

In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the claims is respectfully requested. Claims 1-3, 5-13, 15, 16, 18-21, 23-34, 37, 38, 41, 42 and 45-48 currently are pending. By way of the present response, claims 1, 12 and 20 have been amended and claims 46-48 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Consequently, claims 1-3, 5-13, 15, 16, 18-21, 23-34, 37, 38, 41, 42 and 45 remain pending for consideration with claims 1, 12 and 20 being independent.

On pages 3 and 4 of the Office Action, claims 1, 12 and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. In response, Applicant has amended claims 1, 12 and 20 both for clarity and to distinguish from the prior art of record. For instance, claim 1 has been amended to recite the feature of “a content item edit merging device adapted to determine in real-time whether a content item modified by an author is comparable to the template information edited by a user during the content item modification, adjusts one or more parts of the modified content item in comparison with the edited template information based on the determination, and merges the adjusted content item with the edited template information back into the electronic document” (see, for example, paragraphs [0011], [0040] and [0054]; Fig. 5 at 140 and 160 in the published application). Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the 112 rejection be withdrawn.

Additionally, the Office has rejected claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-16, 18-21 and 23-45 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) being unpatentable over Bay-Wei Chang’s “In-Place Editing of Web Pages: Sparrow Community-Shared Documents” (Chang) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,745,238 to Giljum et al. (Giljum) and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,654,032 to Zhu et al. (Zhu).

In particular, the Office asserts that Chang discloses “an element selection device that selects a portion of an electronic document, wherein the selected portion includes information stored within the electronic document, in the form of clicking on a black triangle” by the teachings shown on page 3, lines 2-3 and Figure 2; “an editing device that determines an edit user interface and allows editing of the selected portion through the edit

user interface, wherein the edit user interface allows editing of information of the selected portion, in the form of an editable item” by the teachings shown on page 4, lines 1-3; “an updating device that replaces the selected portion with the edited portion, in the form of supplanting the original” by the teachings shown on page 4, lines 3-5; “the electronic document is an HTML document with template, formatting, and content information” by the teachings shown on page 5, lines 16-19; page 11, line 5; pages 11-12, section 4.1; and pages 13-14, section 4.5; “ the formatting information comprises code which are distinct from editable content item” by the teachings shown on page 14; “the formatting information is editable by an authorized user” by the teachings shown on page 11, line 2; and “an edit merging device that merges first modified content information back into the electronic document even if second content information was altered while the first information was modified” by the teachings shown on page 7, lines 16-19 and page 14, section 4.6.

Further, the Office asserts that Giljum discloses that it is desirable to edit the template or “style” of web pages by the teachings shown at col. 8, lines 3-5; and that it is desirable to edit the formatting or “fonts” of web pages by the teachings shown at col. 8, lines 52-54. The Office also asserts that Zhu describes a conferencing server which distributes the shared screen (electronic document) to a plurality of remote clients, each of the remote clients having a viewer application to display the share screen, and the shared screen being simultaneously displayed during the live data conference (col. 11, lines 11-18). Thus, the Office asserts that Chang teaches the claimed invention except for the specific information to be selected and edited being template or formatting information. The combination of Chang and Giljum teach the desirability of editing template or format information. Thus, the Office asserts that Chang and Giljum provide a sufficient suggestion to those skilled in the art to modify the Chang system to include group editing of template or formatting information in addition to Chang’s group editing of content information. Further, the Office asserts that the modified Chang, taken in combination with Zhu, provides a sufficient suggestion to those skilled in the art to modify Chang to include merging the update information edited from the user input to create shared screen update being simultaneously displayed during the live data conference in addition to Chang’s merging the modified content information back into the electronic document.

With respect to independent claim 1, as amended, neither Chang, Giljum nor Zhu, alone or in combination, teach or suggest a method, system, or medium for editing a group-editable web page including the features of “a content item edit merging device adapted to determine in real-time whether a content item modified by an author is comparable to the template information edited by a user during the content item modification, adjusts one or more parts of the modified content item in comparison with the edited template information based on the determination, and merges the adjusted content item with the edited template information back into the electronic document; and a template edit merging device that merges a modified item template back into the electronic document even if the user edits the content of one or more items managed by the item template in real-time, while the item template is simultaneously being modified or updated by the author.” (See, for example, paragraphs [0011], [0040], [0054] of the published application and Fig. 5 at 140 and 160). Amended claims 12 and 20 recite similar features as in claim 1.

In contrast, the teachings of Chang, which are discussed at length in the specification of the present application from page 1, line 17, to page 2, line 9, for example, provide that the content of items on a page may be edited using an interface. The web page taught by Chang are web pages that have the additional capability of being modifiable by visitors to the page. (Section 2.1, Overview). In particular, after a web page is put onto the Web, other users may contribute to the page in ways the original author of the page has defined. (Section 1, Introduction). For example, as is taught by Chang in Section 2.2, “Lightweight Editing Features,” contributors may add or edit items. Thus, Chang teaches the use of a user interface to edit items of a web page from a web browser. However, Chang does not teach or suggest the features of a content item edit merging device adapted to determine in real-time whether a content item modified by an author is comparable to the template information edited by a user during the content item modification, adjusts one or more parts of the modified content item in comparison with the edited template information based on the determination, and merges the adjusted content item with the edited template information back into the electronic document; and a template edit merging device that merges a modified item template back into the electronic document even if the user edits the content of one or more items managed by the item template in real-time, while the item template is simultaneously being modified or updated by the author in a group-editable page

that allows use of a user interface to edit and merge template information even while item templates or the overall HTML is being modified or updated, as presently claimed.

Similarly, Giljum and Zhu fail to cure the deficiencies in Chang, as discussed above. Zhu may suggest simultaneous viewing or displaying but fails to teach or suggest simultaneously modifying or updating templates, as presently claimed. Accordingly, amended independent claims 1, 12 and 20 are allowable over the applied references, taken alone or in combination. The dependent claims are allowable over the applied references, taken alone or in combination, on their on merits and for at least the reasons as argued above with respect to their independent claims 1, 12 and 20. Thus, Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of all dependent claims likewise be removed.

Thus, the present invention teaches a novel approach to editing, for example, *formatting information* and *template information* in a self-contained group-writable Web page even while item templates or the overall HTML are being modified or updated in real-time. Referring to Figs. 1 and 5 of the present application, if a user desires to edit *one or more templates* within a web page, the user initiates a template edit mode, in which a template edit device, in cooperation with an element selection device, parses the web page to determine the one or more templates in use, and creates and forwards a temporary web page to a browser, which allows for editing of the template. (Specification, page 7, line 26, to page 8, line 8). The template edit device may then update each item on the page associated with the edited template, temporarily save the web page, and update the live web page even while item templates or the overall HTML is being modified or updated. (See, for example, paragraphs [0011], [0040] and [0054] of published application).

Furthermore, a user can edit the *formatting characteristics* of the page in the page edit mode, which is initiated in response to a user request with the aid of a page edit device. The page edit device, in cooperation with an element selection device and a placeholder determination device, parses the web page and replaces the suppressed items with placeholder identifications in a temporary page. Next, the element selection device selects the non-placeholder information, defining, for example, the global characteristics of the web page, and a user interface determination device, in cooperation with the page edit device, then assembles a page edit user interface having an edit area defined for each non-placeholder portion. A user is then allowed to perform edits on the remaining HTML. The

page edit device then deletes the old non-placeholder portions and replaces them with the updated non-placeholder portions. Each item associated with the updated non-placeholder portions are then updated, the web page is saved to a temporary file, and the web server is updated. (See specification at page 8, line 25 to page 9, line 23).

Accordingly, Applicant submits that neither Chang, Giljum nor Zhu, taken alone or in combination, teach the novel features of the claimed invention, and respectfully request that the rejections of claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-16, 18-21, 23-34, 37, 38, 41-42 and 45-48 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang in view of Giljum and further in view of Zhu be reconsidered and withdrawn.

In view of all of the foregoing, Applicant submits that this case is in condition for allowance and such allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: April 18, 2008

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